

Urban District of Failsworth.



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1920.



G. BURROWS BROWN, M.B., B.S.,

Medical Officer of Health.

FAILSWORTH :

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Urban District Council of Failsworth.

Health Committee, 1920-21 :

Councillor J. H. CRABTREE, Chairman.

Councillor F. ARMSTEAD.

Councillor L. BOARDMAN.

Councillor W. BOOTH.

Councillor W. F. CAIN.

Councillor G. H. CHAPMAN.

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Councillor W. DUNKERLEY, J.P.

Councillor D. FENNELL, J.P.

Councillor F. W. KEEBLE.

Councillor B. MURCOTT.

Councillor Mrs. E. A. WHITEHEAD.

Medical Officer of Health :

G. B. BROWN, M.B., B.S.

Sanitary Inspector :

JAMES A. JAMES, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitor :

Nurse E. ANDERTON.

Clerk in Public Health Department.

FRED HAWORTH, D.C.M., M.S.I.A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1920.

Area of District in Acres	1072
Population, Census 1911	15998
Population, Estimated, 1920	17421
Density of Population per Acre	16.25
Birth-rate per thousand of Population	25.25
Death-rate per thousand of Population	10.90
Infantile Death-rate per thousand Births registered	93.18

URBAN DISTRICT OF FAILSWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1920.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Failsworth Urban
District Council.*

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my Third Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the District for the year 1920, together with the efforts of the Sanitary staff to prevent the spread of disease and to keep in order and improve the condition of the district from a public health standpoint.

The information contained in the Report is that required by the Sanitary Officers' Order of December, 1910, and by the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health on the preparation of Annual Reports.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

The pre-war custom of having one estimated population instead of two has now been adopted by the Registrar-General, as he is of the opinion that demobilisation has reached such a stage that the war measure of "birth-rate" and "death-rate" populations might be discontinued.

The estimated population for Failsworth is 17,421, and the population at the Census (1911) 15,998.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Failsworth is a compact Urban District of 1072 acres, of which 9 acres are covered with water, and is situated between the City of Manchester on the south-west, and the County Borough of Oldham on the north-east. It forms a connecting link between the two places, the houses in the district being contiguous with both city and town. Its lateral boundaries on the north-west again include the City of Manchester and also the Chadderton Urban District, and on the south-east the Limehurst Rural and Droylsden Urban Districts.

There is a gradual rise from 286 feet above sea level at the Manchester extremity to 354 feet above sea level at the Oldham extremity.

The district is divided into two Wards—the Lower near Manchester, and Higher nearer Oldham. This division is effected by the Rochdale Canal, which passes through the district.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway passes through the district, there being one passenger station. A double line of tramways runs along Oldham Road, a good service of cars being run to Manchester and Oldham. The tramways are leased to the Manchester Corporation. Water traffic is also carried on by means of the Rochdale Canal, and the Hollinwood branch of the Great Central Railway Company's Canal.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay, with sand and gravel in places over-lying the coal measures.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, ETC.

The district is entirely industrial, the staple industry being cotton spinning and manufacturing. Other industries comprise ironworks, electrical and engineering works, rubber works, felt-hat making, silk weaving, brickworks, laundries, and a tannery.

There are no collieries situated in the district, but the district is undermined by workings of adjacent collieries. A large number of miners reside in the district.

During the year Poor Law Relief was granted to the amount of £705 18s. 9d. For Poor Law purposes Failandsworth forms part of the Manchester Union.

At the end of the year the cotton mills were only working two or three days per week, but this had not been in force long enough to cause any great hardship.

We have no infirmary or district hospital, advantage being taken of the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Hospitals, and of the Oldham Royal Infirmary. For accidents and for medical, surgical, and gynæcological cases, the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Hospitals, and the Oldham Royal Infirmary, receive a good number of patients from the district. The Council support these institutions by annual subscriptions.

The Council maintain a horse ambulance van for the removal of cases of accident, which can also be used for private cases of sickness on payment of fixed charges. A motor ambulance has recently been acquired from the British Red Cross Society, and will come into use early in the new year.

A public mortuary is erected in the yard at the rear of the Council Offices.

No gratuitous medical relief, beyond the Poor Law, is instituted in the district. The services of a trained nurse are provided for the district by public subscriptions.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births belonging to the district was 410 (males 225, females 215), equal to a birth-rate of 25.25 per 1,000 of the population.

The Birth-rate last year was 15.35, and the average birth-rate for the previous ten years was 21.6.

Of the total births for the district 17 (males 12, females 5) were illegitimate.

The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1920 was 25.1. It will be observed that the birth-rate for Failsworth is .15 below the average for England and Wales for the year.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in Failsworth during the year was 150, corresponding to a death-rate of 8.61 per 1,000 of the population. Four deaths occurred in the district of non-residents, and particulars were received of the deaths of 41 (males 30, females 11) Failsworth residents in other districts, therefore the total number of deaths belonging to the district was 190 (males 91, females 99), giving a *corrected* death-rate of 10.90 per 1,000 of the population.

The average death-rate for the previous ten years was 14.7.

The deaths of Failsworth residents in other districts occurred at:—

	M.	F.	Total
Manchester Royal Infirmary	5	0	5
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	1	2	3
Ancoats Hospital, Manchester	3	3	6
Royal Infirmary, Oldham	1	0	1
Lunatic Asylum, Prestwich	3	1	4
Westhulme Hospital, Oldham	1	1	2
Private Houses	7	1	8
Parkfield Pensions Hospital, Crumpsall ...	1	0	1
Halifax Sanatorium, Shelf	0	1	1
123, Crescent Road, Crumpsall (W.).....	6	4	10
Suicide	1	0	1
17, Charlestown Road, Blackley (W.).....	1	1	2
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 44

INQUESTS. — There were 9 inquests held in the district (males 2, females 7), and 6 inquests outside the district, on Failsworth residents.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths registered of infants under one year was 35 (males 20, females 15), giving an infantile death-rate of 79 per 1,000 births registered in the district. Six deaths of Failsworth infants occurred in other districts, making a total for the district of 41 (males 22, females 19), and giving a *corrected* infantile death-rate of 93 per 1,000 births belonging to the district.

The average infantile death-rate for the previous ten years was 111 per 1,000.

The infantile death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 80.

TABLE A.

<i>Causes of Death and proportion to Mortality under one year.</i>						
	1920		1919		1918	
	No. of Deaths	Per cent.	No. of Deaths	Per cent.	No. of Deaths	Per cent.
Premature Birth, Congenital Debility, etc....	20	48·78	7	33·34	6	26·9
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	3	13·04
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	1	4·76	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases	3	7·32	1	4·76	4	17·39
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	6	14·63	5	23·81	4	17·39
Influenza	—	—	1	4·76	1	4·35
Other Infectious Diseases.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	2·44	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	2·44	2	9·52	1	4·35
All other Causes	10	24·39	4	19·05	4	17·39
Totals	41	100·0	21	100·0	23	100·0
Infantile Death-rate	93		78·35		95·0	
Percentage of Deaths to Total Mortality	21·57	per cent.	10·71	per cent.	8·81	per cent.

It will be seen that the number of deaths from premature birth and congenital debility is much higher than the previous two years.

The causation of the conditions classed under this heading is complex, and the question as to how much of this is preventable calls for attention.

The ratio of deaths from diseases well recognised as infectious, such as measles, whooping cough diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, influenza, etc., is slightly lower; that of bronchitis and pneumonia compares favourably; and for diarrhœal diseases the rate is slightly higher than last year.

In discussing the question of infant mortality, it is useful to consider the causes of death between the years 1 to 5. During 1920 the number of deaths between these years was 10, making the total deaths under 5 years of age 51, or 26.84 per cent. of the total deaths for the district. The percentage in 1919 was 17.34, and in 1918 19.1.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district obtains its water supply mainly from the Oldham Corporation, which is obtained from moorland gathering grounds, and

is procured within ten miles of the district. No cases of lead poisoning have occurred.

Some 113 houses in outlying parts of the district, and adjoining the Manchester boundary, are supplied by the Manchester Corporation, with the consent of the Oldham Corporation.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Medlock adjoins the Sewage Works, and receives the sewage effluent. It flows along the south-east border of the district. The sewage effluent has satisfied the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee. On the opposite boundary of the district is the Moston Brook, which flows into the river Lk. No complaints have been made of this brook during the year. A smaller brook, named Lord's Brook, flows into the Medlock, and another small stream occurs near the Cemetery.

STREETS.

The surfaces of many streets and back passages are not properly made, and the condition of these, particularly in wet weather, is most unsatisfactory. Attempts are made in winter to repair the surfaces with engine ashes. The scavenging of the main roads, secondary roads, and other streets cleaned by the Council, is satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of the Surveyor, but the enormous amount of fast-moving traffic which passes along Oldham Road causes much trouble from the dust nuisance in the summer months.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The smoke or water test is applied to all drains before being covered in.

The sewers in the district are partly brick and partly pipe. Most of the storm water finds its way into the sewers. They are periodically flushed by water-carts, and are ventilated by open manholes and gratings. House drains are well trapped, and soil pipes are properly ventilated. The sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Works.

TREATMENT OF SEWAGE AT DISPOSAL WORKS.—The dry-weather flow of sewage is 507,315 gallons. The sewage enters the works through a cast-iron main, 3 feet in diameter, and passes over a water-wheel, which breaks up the solids, and at the same time works a lime mixer. The crude sewage is treated with lime and ferrous sulphate, and passes through two detritus tanks, on through six upward flow tanks to two settling tanks, after which it flows into eight sprinkler filters, the effluent being subjected to humus tanks and strainer filters before being discharged into the river Medlock.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Particulars of this will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

This work is carried out by the Council's own manual and team labour. During the year 10 pail closets and 1 privy midden (4 closets) have been converted to fresh-water closets, and 3 additional fresh-water closets have been provided at 1 workshop and 2 dwelling-houses,

A scheme for the conversion of 825 pail closets to fresh-water closets under the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, referred to in my last Report, is waiting to be carried out by the District Council as soon as the economic conditions permit.

The disposal of house refuse is by tips, two being in use (Hardman Lane and Morton Street).

The nightsoil from the pail closets is passed down the chute at Shaw Head Farm direct into the sewer. This system has worked satisfactorily since its inauguration, but will be superseded when the closet conversion scheme is completed.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Particulars of these will be found in the Inspector's Report.

SCHOOLS.

During the year there were 5 elementary day schools—Mather Street Council School, Minor Street Council School, St. John's School and Holy Trinity School (both National), and St. Mary's (Roman Catholic). All the schools are supplied with town's water, and are provided with closets on the water-carriage system.

The schools are in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of Minor Street Council School, which appears to be built on water-logged ground, and subsoil water is continually finding its way into the cellars.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.—The milk supply is derived from farms in this and adjoining districts.

Eighteen samples of milk were taken by the County Police, who are responsible for sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, and none of these were found to be adulterated.

No examinations are made for tubercle in milk in this district.

The administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders is carried out effectively.

COWSHEDS.—There are 20 cowsheds at 12 premises, and the approximate number of cows kept is 119. In some instances there are defects that should be remedied, notably bad floors and walls, insufficient means of lighting and ventilation, bad yard surfaces, means for disposal of manure. It is necessary for the health of the cows and the production of a clean and wholesome milk supply that cattle should be housed and kept under clean and wholesome conditions. Further consideration of improvements are in abeyance until the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, comes into operation.

DAIRY.—There is only 1 dairy in the district—that of the Failsworth Industrial Co-operative Society—where a full refrigerating plant is installed, and the milk is chilled by a patent process.

MILK SHOPS.—There are 10 of these premises in the district, which were all inspected. Milk is kept under suitable conditions and the vessels clean.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are 8 licensed slaughter houses in the district, but very little slaughtering was done during the year. The slaughter houses are generally in good condition, the floors and walls being well constructed and in a good state of repair. No unsound food or meat was found exposed for sale.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 29 bakehouses in the district, including one in which there is mechanical power. A number of these are really part of a dwelling house. All of these were frequently visited and several minor defects found, which were remedied.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—These consist of a tannery and two tripe-boiling premises. All have been in existence a considerable time. No complaints were received, and the businesses are carried on so as to be free from nuisance.

No case of food poisoning was reported during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

SUPERINTENDENT KEYS, OF THE COUNTY POLICE, has kindly furnished the following particulars and results obtained of samples of food, etc., purchased by the COUNTY INSPECTORS within this district, and submitted for analysis to the County Analyst.

NUMBER TAKEN.	NATURE OF ARTICLE.	GENUINE OR OTHERWISE.
4	Pepper	Genuine
2	Ginger	do.
5	Coffee	do.
18	Milk	do.
6	Beer	do.
2	Arrowroot	do.
3	Sago	do.
2	Baking Powder	do.
1	Epsom Salts.....	do.
1	Butter.....	do.
3	Yeast.....	do.
2	Flour.....	do.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year the number of infectious diseases notified was 201 :—Scarlet fever 62, diphtheria 28, erysipelas 13, ophthalmia neonatorum 15, puerperal fever 5 malaria 20, dysentery 5, encephalitis lethargica 2, pneumonia 51, equal to a rate of 11.53 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of cases notified last year was 419, but the reduction is due to the rescission of the Order requiring the notification of measles.

The cases taken to hospital were 18 scarlet fever, and 3 diphtheria.

The number of cases notified in each Ward was :—

	Higher Ward	Lower Ward
Scarlet Fever	48	14
Diphtheria	13	15
Puerperal Fever	4	1
Erysipelas	7	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	8
Malaria	5	15
Dysentery	3	2
Pneumonia	19	32
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	0
	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 93

There were 2 deaths from diphtheria, 1 erysipelas, 1 measles, 11 pneumonia, and 1 puerperal fever.

The principal zymotic diseases caused 9 deaths, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 0.51 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of school children affected was 46 (with scarlet fever 37 and diphtheria 9). The schools attended were :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
St. John's National	7	0
St. Mary's Roman Catholic	3	0
Minor Street Council School.....	23	3
Mather Lane Council School	2	4
Dob Lane, Newon Heath	1	1
Brookdale Park School, Newton Heath	1	0
New Moston School	0	1
	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 9

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases notified was 62. The disease was chiefly of a mild type, and was confined chiefly to the Higher Ward of the district. Owing to the mild character of the disease, possibly many children who were affected with sore throats were really suffering from a mild form of scarlet fever, but no medical man being called in, these cases are not notified, and as no steps are taken to isolate such cases, it is possible for this to be a means of spreading infection. Eighteen cases were removed to Westhulme Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.—We were not able to trace any source of infection in these cases. They were spread over the district and notified at various periods of the year. Three cases were removed to hospital. Medical men practising in the district are supplied with swabs for bacteriological examinations of throat specimens, 4 specimens being examined, 2 giving positive results and 2 negative. 86,000 units of anti-diphtheritic serum were given free to medical practitioners during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER.—No cases of this disease were notified. Specimens of blood were taken from 4 suspected cases and examined at the Manchester Public Health Laboratory, all being negative.

ERYSIPELAS.—Thirteen cases. One death.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS. Three deaths occurred in the district, all being of infants under one year of age.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease is not notifiable, but there were 3 deaths.

PNEUMONIA.—51 cases were notified during the year, and 11 died, 5 of these being children under one year of age.

INFLUENZA.—According to local returns 4 deaths occurred from influenza. The following table shows the ages at death:—

Under 1 year	0
1 year and under 5	0
5 years and under 15	1
15 years and under 25 ..	0
25 years and under 45	2
45 years and under 65	1
Over 65 years	0
	<hr/>
	4

This disease was not of a severe type, and no special action was taken to combat it.

MALARIA.—20 cases of this disease were notified. In every case the person had served in the Army, either in India, Mesopotamia, or Salonica.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Two cases were notified and both completely recovered.

DYSENTERY.—Five cases were notified during the year, four of which were discharged soldiers.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The County Authorities are dealing with this disease, the nearest centres for treatment being Manchester and Oldham.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On receipt of a notification the house is visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and particulars as to character of house, number of occupants, schools attended by children, milk supply, etc., are obtained, and any possible source of infection is thoroughly investigated. If school children are concerned, the headmaster of the school attended is at once notified, and children from the house are not allowed to attend school. Isolation of the patient is insisted upon, and if this cannot be satisfactorily carried out at home, arrangements have been made whereby the patient is removed to the Westhulme Isolation Hospital, Oldham.

Printed instructions as to methods of isolation, etc., are left at the house. Izal fluid and soap are supplied free of charge. Houses where cases are being treated at home are kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspector, and during the year 324 visits were paid to such houses.

As soon as the patient is certified as being no longer infectious, the infected room or rooms are fumigated with formaldehyde vapour, and the walls sprayed with formalide, and papered rooms are required to be stripped and the walls washed down. Bedding is removed for disinfection by steam in the Oldham Corporation Disinfectors.

Any nuisances and defects at infected houses are noted and dealt with.

In cases of enteric fever, special sanitary receptacles are provided, and the contents disposed of by the sanitary authority.

Number of rooms disinfected	96
„ beds, etc., disinfected by steam	82

All the schools were disinfected, and closets, drains, and gullies flushed during the year :—Mather Street Council School, Holy Trinity School, St. Mary's School, St. John's School, and Minor Street Council School.

There is no steam disinfector in the district, the disinfection of all clothing being carried out by the Oldham Corporation.

In most cases home isolation of cases of infectious disease, such as scarlet fever, cannot be termed satisfactory. Though the patient may be put in one room, this is generally opposite others, and there is no guarantee that other members of the family, neighbours, relatives, &c., do not go into the room. The mother is usually the person in attendance upon the patient, and in addition has to look after the household, and is constantly in and out of the sickroom. Removal to hospital is advisable as being the proper method of isolation and treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of tuberculosis have to be made by private Medical Practitioners, Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Hospitals, Medical Officers of Dispensaries and Sanatoria, and School Medical Inspectors, and it is possible to receive more than one notification of the same case. Notifications by medical practitioners have been carried out in a satisfactory and thorough manner.

During the year 86 notifications were received, 50 being primary notifications and 36 supplemental.

They were received from :—

Private Practitioners	37
Hospitals	5
Poor Law Institutions	0
Sanatoria	33
Tuberculosis Dispensaries	11

These notifications refer to 50 cases of tuberculosis, 36 being pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary.

The deaths from tuberculosis of persons belonging to the district were 17, equal to a death-rate of 0.97 per 1,000 of the population. Eight of the deaths were from pulmonary tuberculosis, equal to a phthisis death-rate of .45 per 1,000 of the population, and non-pulmonary 9, giving a death rate of .51 per 1,000.

The number of cases receiving treatment in sanatoria or hospitals during the year was 17, as against 17 in 1919 and 18 in 1918.

In Sanatoria	15
In Other Hospitals	2

The following were the places to which the treated cases were sent :—Meathrop Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands ; Elswick Sanatorium ; Aitken Sanatorium, Ramsbottom ; Shelf Sanatorium, near Halifax ; High Carley Sanatorium, Ulverston ; Chadderton Pulmonary Hospital.

We have no sanatorium in the District, nor do we financially support any outside sanatorium. The duties of tuberculosis visitation are carried out by the staff of the County Council. Paper handkerchiefs and cardboard sputum cups are kept in the Health Department, and are given on demand.

In regard to pulmonary tuberculosis, where the person died in the district, the rooms and bedding have been disinfected ; and also in cases of removal to other premises, or where the patient has gone to a sanatorium, disinfection is carried out.

Bacteriological examinations of sputum. 107 examinations were carried out at the Laboratory of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Ashton-under-Lyne, with a positive result in 31 cases and negative result in 76 cases. The positive results include re-examinations in cases that have previously proved positive.

SMALLPOX.—No cases of smallpox have been notified during the year. A mild epidemic occurred in two of the neighbouring towns, and in consequence a strict watch was kept on several residents of this township who had been in contact with some of these cases. Vaccination and re-vaccination was advised, and in every case this was carried out. No vaccinations have been done by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, vaccinations being done by local practitioners and the Public Vaccinator.

ANTHRAX-RABIES —No cases reported during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The County Authorities are responsible for the supervision of midwives.

On September 12th, 1917, a Child Welfare Centre was opened in the Free Library, where a room has been placed at our disposal every Wednesday afternoon, from 2-30 to 5-0 p.m.

The Centre was open on 52 occasions during the year, the average number of children attending at each opening being 77.

Infants' foods are supplied at cost price to the mothers, this service being very much appreciated.

The Centre is very successful, being due in no small measure to the splendid work of the Health Visitor, Nurse Anderton.

Each child is weighed at every attendance and the weight marked on a small card, which the mother keeps, and also recorded in a register kept at the Welfare, so that week by week the mother sees whether progress

is made or not and interest is stimulated. If the child is losing weight I find that the mother carries out the instructions given more strictly. The weighing is done chiefly by the Health Visitor.

The Medical Officer attends the Centre once each fortnight and sees any cases sent in by the nurse or any mother who desires to see him.

We have during the year had the assistance of several voluntary workers at the Welfare Centre, and to these ladies we are indebted for the invaluable services rendered.

The Health Visitor reports as follows of her work for the year 1920 :—

Notification of births received during the year	432
Number of births not notified	3
Number of new cases visited (infants)	418
Number of subsequent visits (infants)	2195
Number of visits to children between 1 and 5 years	1075
Number of visits to expectant mothers	25
Number of children fed on breast milk only	414
" " " " and other substitutes ..	4
Included in the above are the following :—	
Number of children died before visiting day	12
" " stillborn	14
" " premature stillborn children	2

It will be observed that a large number of children are breast-fed, which is very satisfactory, as this is undoubtedly the best and cheapest food for the baby.

Milk has been given free on several occasions during the year to necessitous mothers.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Five cases were notified one of which died. The County Authorities, being responsible for the administration of the Midwives Act, are notified of each case.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Fifteen cases were notified and visited by the Health Visitor, the number of visits paid being 94. These were also reported to the County Authorities. None of the cases show signs of injury and have all fully recovered.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.—The Sanitary Inspector carries out the principal part of the sanitary administration under the Medical Officer of Health.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

FOR SMALLPOX.—Accommodation is provided at Racefield Hospital, Chadderton, by agreement with Chadderton, Royton, and Crompton Joint Hospital Board.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—At Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, by agreement with Oldham Corporation.

BYE-LAWS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

BYE-LAWS.

New Streets and Buildings.
Nuisances.
Slaughter-houses.
Offensive Trades.
Hackney Carriages.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Regulations.

ACTS.

The Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1816 to 1899.
Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.
An Order was made including Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1910.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts III. and IV.).
The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
The Public Libraries Acts, 1892 and 1893.
The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
The Notification of Births Act, 1907.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 86, and 95).

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

I.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces,

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	62	8	...
Workshop (including Workshop Laundries)	112	...	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report).....			
Total.....	174	8	...

II.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referr'd to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding .....	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors .....	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances.....	3	3	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient .....	...	...	...
	unsuitable or defective	7	7	...
	not separate for sexes .....	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .....	...	9	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .....	...	...	...	...
Total.....	16	16	...	...

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

III.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists.					
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.
Wearing Apparel, Making (Hat Trimming)	2	...	14	...	...	...
Total	2	...	14	...	...	...

IV. Registered Workshops.

Workshops in the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	28
Shoemakers and Cloggers	9
Milliners	3
Tailors	3
Hand Laundries	2
Shoeing Smiths	1
Joiners	1
General	9
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	56

V.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901	8
	8
Underground Bakehouses— In use at the end of the year	None

HOUSING.

I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

The district is a fairly open one, and there is no extensive slum area or congestion of property, though there is a fair amount of old property. Houses are generally built of brick, and in the older type have large common yards at the rear. There are no back-to-back houses, but a few have no back doors. A feature of the older houses is the unpaved area around same and fixed windows.

- (1) NUMBER OF HOUSES.—Total number 3,750 ; number for working classes 3,671.
- (2) POPULATION.—The present estimated population is 17,421.
- (3) (a) SHORTAGE OR EXCESS OF HOUSES.

There is a shortage of working-class houses in the district, but this is expected to be met by the Housing Scheme which the Local Authority have in hand under the provisions of the Housing and Town Planning Acts.

(b) CONTEMPLATED MEASURES.

A scheme for the erection of 300 working-class dwellings on a site adjoining Lord Lane has been provisionally sanctioned by the Minister of Health, and the District Council are endeavouring to arrange for 100 of these houses to be erected as early as possible.

II—OVERCROWDING.

(1) **EXTENT.**—There are 97 houses, containing more than two occupants per room (the standard laid down in the Housing Survey), the number of occupants being 972.

(2) **CAUSES.**—The overcrowding is caused by : (a) large families living in four-roomed houses ; (b) more than one family living in a house, due to the shortage of houses ; (c) a large number of employed persons in the district who reside in lodgings.

(3) No action has been taken in this matter, as it is impossible to get houses in the district. The whole question is in abeyance until additional housing accommodation has been provided.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) There is a fair amount of old property in the district. The majority of houses are the type usually found in Lancashire, comprising : Living room, kitchen, scullery, and two bedrooms. These houses are almost wholly without bathrooms.

The defects usually found consist of defective roofs and eaves gutters and dampness.

(2) Action taken as regards unfit houses, etc., and

(3) **DIFFICULTIES IN REMEDYING UNFITNESS, ETC.**—Great difficulty has been experienced during the year in having defects remedied under the Public Health Acts owing to the high price of materials, etc.

(4) The water supply is obtained from the Oldham Corporation and has been very satisfactory. The question of closet accommodation and refuse disposal is dealt with in other parts of this Report.

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

There are no areas in this district classified as unhealthy areas.

V.—BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, ETC.

The Bye-Laws governing new streets and buildings were adopted in 1899, and those respecting nuisances and offensive trades in 1900.

There is no particular need for revision of the existing bye-laws.

VI.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

There is nothing to report under this heading.

VII.—APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS, STATISTICS, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

1. Estimated Population	17421
2. General Death-rate	10.90

3. Death-rate from Tuberculosis	0.97
4. Infantile Mortality	93
5. Number of Dwelling-houses of all Classes	3750
6. Number of Working-class Dwelling-houses	3671
7. Number of New Working-class Houses Erected	—

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

(i.) INSPECTION.

1. Total Number of Houses Inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	241
2. Number of Dwelling-houses which were Inspected and Recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	18
3. Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
4. Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-section) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	Nil

(ii.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	10
--	----

(iii.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

a PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 28 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1919.

1. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(<i>a</i>) By Owners	Nil
(<i>b</i>) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
3. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	Nil

b PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

1. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	216
2. Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(<i>a</i>) By Owners	229
(<i>b</i>) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....	Nil

c PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 17 AND 18 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

1. Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.....	Nil
2. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil

3. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
4. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
5. Number of Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I., or (b) Part II., of the Act of 1890	Nil
--	-----

4.—Number of Houses not complying with the Building Bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act, 1919	Nil
--	-----

5.—STAFF ENGAGED ON HOUSING WORK :—

Designated Officer under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 :—

Mr. James A. James (Sanitary Inspector to the Urban District Council);

Clerk in Health Office, Mr. Fred Haworth.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The vital statistics are again very satisfactory though the infantile mortality is slightly higher than last year, which is to be regretted. This is due chiefly to the large number of deaths from premature birth.

Some principal sanitary improvements required in the district which should be put in hand as soon as the economic conditions permit are :—

- (1) Abolition of privies and pails and the provision of water closets.
- (2) Making up of private streets and passages, and
- (3) Provision of a more satisfactory means of refuse disposal.

Tables referring to vital statistics, infectious diseases, and infantile mortality are appended.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks to the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. James A. James) for the help he has rendered to me during the year, to Mr. Fred Haworth for his assistance in the preparation of this Report, and to other Officers of the Council for services rendered.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BURROWS BROWN.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1920.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DEAR SIR,

I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1920, for your information.

The number of premises visited or inspected during the year was 1,236, including houses where infectious diseases were notified, factories, workshops, slaughterhouses, offensive trades, cowsheds, milkshops, stables, piggeries, general premises, etc.

Some 3,021 visits or inspections were made.

Intimation or secondary notices served 178

Statutory notices served 95

The number of nuisances dealt with was 704, the number remaining unabated at the close of the year being 35, which were receiving attention.

The following is a summary of the nuisances and defects dealt with :—

- 14 rooms with dirty walls and ceilings cleansed.
- 15 damp premises remedied.
- 28 metal ashbins provided in place of defective wood boxes.
- 25 wood ashboxes repaired.
- 96 metal ashbins renewed.
- 124 defective closet pails renewed.
- 33 choked drains or water-closets cleared.
- 48 defective sanitary fittings repaired or renewed.
- 14 sink waste pipes renewed or repaired.
- 52 leaky roofs repaired.
- 58 premises with gutters, fallpipes, etc., repaired or renewed.
- 51 yard surfaces repaired.
- 7 accumulations or deposits of manure, animal refuse, etc., remedied.
- 11 nuisances from keeping of animals, etc., remedied.
- 128 miscellaneous nuisances remedied.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—31 observations were taken, each of the duration of 30 minutes, and on 11 occasions the time limit adopted by the Council in February, 1908, was exceeded. The time limit is as follows :—Where 1 or 2 boilers are working, 2 minutes per half-hour ; where 3 boilers are working, 3 minutes per half-hour ; where 4 or more boilers are working, 4 minutes per half-hour.

	1 or 2 Boilers Working	3 Boilers Working	4 or more Boilers Working
No Black Smoke.....	in 6 cases	in 4 cases	in -- cases
Black smoke emitted not exceeding 1 minute...	" 2 "	" 1 "	" — "
" " 2 minutes	" 2 "	" 2 "	" — "
" " 3 "	" 2 "	" 1 "	" 1 "
" " 4 "	" — "	" — "	" 1 "
" " 5 "	" 3 "	" — "	" — "
" " 6 "	" — "	" — "	" — "
" " 7 "	" — "	" — "	" — "
" " 8 "	" 1 "	" — "	" — "
" " 9 "	" 1 "	" — "	" — "
" " 10 "	" 1 "	" — "	" — "
" " 11 "	" — "	" — "	" — "
" " 12 "	" — "	" — "	" — "
" " 13 "	" — "	" 1 "	" — "
" " 14 "	" 2 "	" — "	" — "
TOTALS...	20	9	2

When an observation of any chimney is taken, a summary of the result of all cases is forwarded to the firm concerned the same day.

Poor quality of coal and labour difficulties were pleaded as the chief causes of the nuisance.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Number of houses inspected	18
Number of Dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation	—
Number of representations to Local Authority.....	—
Number of Closing Orders made	—
Number of Dwelling-houses put into fit state after Closing Orders	—
Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders ..	18
Number of Dwelling-houses demolished	—

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

During the year 10 pail closets and 1 privy midden (4 closets) have been converted to fresh-water closets, and 3 additional water-closets have been provided at 1 workshop and 2 dwelling-houses.

The following table shows the approximate number of the various sanitary conveniences in the district at the close of the year :—

CLOSETS	Houses and Shops	Public Buildings	Factories & Workshops	TOTALS
Cesspool closets .....	...	...	4	4
Privy-midden closets	126	2	...	128
Pail-closets	905	18	153	1076
Fresh water-closets	2545	164	302	3011
Waste water-closets	190	...	1	191
Hand-flushed „	20	...	...	20
	3786	184	460	4430
REFUSE RECEPTACLES.				
Cesspools .....	...	...	2	2
Privy-middens (covered) ...	58	...	...	58
„ „ (uncovered) ..	13	1	...	14
Dry ashpits (covered)	202	...	...	202
„ „ (uncovered) ...	38	1	...	39
Metal ashbins	2329	8	2	2339
Wood ashboxes	796	4	3	803
	3436	14	7	3457

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

All the bakehouses were kept under observation, and the general condition may be considered satisfactory.

No unsound or diseased meat was found in any of the 8 licensed slaughter-houses, or exposed for sale. The slaughter-houses are kept in a cleanly state. One additional licence to slaughter has been granted during the year.

There are 20 cowsheds at 12 farms in the district, and the cattle are grazed on grass lands during the greater part of the year.

Milk is sold over the counter at 10 premises in the district. The milk is kept in clean vessels, but the covers, which are generally loose, are apt to be left off, and the attention of the occupiers was called to this.

The milk supply of the district is obtained approximately as follows :—

Retailed by farmers resident in the district	40 per cent.
„ „ „ in adjoining districts	36 „
Milk brought into the district by rail and sold by milk dealers	24 „

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

A licence was granted to each of the following firms for the keeping of Petroleum, to which the Petroleum Acts apply, each licence being for the duration of 12 months :—

Date.	Firm.	Address.	Business.	Quantity that may be kept.
1920 Feb.	Failsworth Industrial Society.	Newton Heath	General Dealers.	Gallons 200 Petrol
March	Marlborough Mill Ltd....	Ridgefield Street ...	Cotton Spinners.	250 do.
March	Ridgefield Cotton Spinning Co. Ltd.	do.	do.	300 do.
April	Regent Mill Co. Ltd	Princess Street	do.	300 do.
May	James Melling	229, Oldham Road..	Haulage Con- tractor..	300 do.
May	S. Smith & Bro. Ltd. ...	Duke Street.....	Motor Engineers	200 do.
July	Frederick J. Torrance...	Shepley Street	Motor Engineer.	200 do.
Aug.	A. O. Ferguson & Co. Ltd..	Windsor Mill... ..	Indiarubber Waterproofers	300 do.
Aug.	Harold K. Hilton	Springfield Works...	Laundry and Sponge-Cloth Works	400 do.
Aug.	A. O. Ferguson & Co. Ltd..	Windsor Mill	Indiarubber Waterproofers	11000 Naphtha
Oct.	W. Leatherbarrow	138, Oldham Road...	Motor Repairer..	100 Petrol
Oct.	J. C. Howarth	Meadow Mill	Cotton Spinner..	1000 do.
Nov.	Ferguson, Shiers & Co..	Phoenix Mills	Indiarubber Waterproofers	80 do.
Nov.	Do. do.	do.	do.	4000 Naphtha
Dec.	Ferranti Ltd.	Wickentree Lane ...	Electrical Engineers.	Carbide of Calcium
Dec.	Do. do.	do.	do.	50 Petrol 40 Mix.Spirit

All the petroleum is kept in separate stores, specially constructed of fire-proof material throughout, and the Regulations otherwise complied with.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

Instructions were issued by the Ministry of Health on the 25th August, 1920, that arrangements should be made by the Sanitary Authority for all theatres, music halls, and other places of public entertainment to be periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspector, who should report both to the Local Authority and to the Licensing Authority, any cases in which the conditions were found to be unsatisfactory. The two picture palaces in this district were inspected in accordance with these instructions, and with the exception of a few minor defects, which were remedied, were found to be provided with proper sanitary accommodation and were in good structural condition.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All the houses where cases of infectious diseases were notified were visited, and during home treatment were kept under observation. The instructions given appeared to be carried out, and no case of exposure was found. Disinfection of premises was supervised, and when walls and ceilings are dirty or paper loose, stripping is required.

NIGHTSOIL AND REFUSE REMOVAL.

Table showing number of receptacles emptied monthly.

1920	No. of Weeks	Ashpits	Privy Middens	Ashbins	Loads	Pails	Cess-pools	Barrels
January	4	143	52	9888	210	4377	1	63
February	4	165	49	9793	206½	4400	...	63
March	4	205	68	9959	206	4320	2	65
April	5	153	30	11845	235	5370	...	75
May	4	175	53	10053	213	4323	...	60
June	5	212	69	11876	251½	5384	1	78
July	4	222	70	9262	187	4394	...	65
August	5	248	90	11536	238½	5493	1	78
September ...	4	134	25	10109	202	4865	1	71
October	4	255	104	8949	214	4337	1	62
November ...	4	402	111	9876	213	4544	1	65
December ...	5	383	91	12412	268	5205	1	74
	52	2697	812	125558	2644½	57012	9	819
Totals in 1919.	52	2645	738	128773	2486½	55602	9	793½

The contents of the ashpits, privy middens, and ashbins were disposed of at the undermentioned tips, the number of loads being as follows :—

	Andrew's, Hardman Fold Farm	Nixon's, Willows Farm	Taylor's, Morton Street	Greaves', ad- joining Brook- dale Park	Hasting's, Jericho Farm	Totals
1920	2169	...	377	63½	35	2644½
1919	2038½	13	361	49	25	2486½

The contents of the pails and cesspools were passed into the chute at Shaw Head Farm, Lord Lane, direct into the sewer, 819 barrels being so disposed of.

All nightsoil from the pail closets is passed down the chute, and the services of a permanent man at the tip has been dispensed with.

The cost during the year for manual and team labour engaged on refuse removal and disposal was :—

	£	s.	d.
Ashbins	1365	11	7
Ashpits and Middens	451	12	8
Pails and Cesspools	578	6	9
Refuse Tip	1	16	1
Holiday Pay	26	16	5

The increase in wages during the year was as follows :—

	1920.	
	Jan. 1st	Dec. 31st
Team labour charges per hour	3/9	4/3
Labourers' wages per week	54/6	71/7
Nightsoil men's wages per week	59/6	79/-
Including bonus of—Labourers	27/6	44/7
Nightsoil men ...	27/6	47/-

HORSE AMBULANCE.

The number of calls for the Ambulance was 66—private cases 46, and accidents 20.

Since the Ambulance was taken over by the Council, in July, 1910, the number of calls have been 592—private cases 379, accidents 213.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

JAS. A. JAMES,

Sanitary Inspector.

APPENDICES.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	
1915	16,700	393	23.5	220	13.1	1	40	38	96.7	259 15.5
1916	{ †16,214 *16,214	318	18.06	...	...	...	...	38	119.5	222 13.7
1917	{ †16,450 *15,654	277	15.8	...	...	...	...	24	86.6	196 12.5
1918	{ †17,093 *15,255	240	14.0	223	14.55	...	38	23	95.0	261 17.1
1919	{ †17,452 *16,753	268	15.35	159	9.49	4	41	21	78.35	196 11.69
1920	17,421	440	25.25	150	8.61	4	44	41	93	100 10.90

Area of District in Acres (land and inland water) ... 1,072

Total population at all ages, at census of 1911.....15,998

† For Birth Rate. * For Death Rate.

TABLE II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages	AT AGES—YEARS.						Higher Ward		Lower Ward					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup).....	28	1	8	10	3	5	1	...	7	6	4	11	3		
Erysipelas.....	13	...	...	1	2	4	4	2	4	3	5	1	...
Scarlet fever.....	62	...	7	42	10	3	...	...	20	28	6	8	18
Typhus fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever, Continued fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever.....	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	6	...
Malaria.....	20	...	...	...	4	15	1	...	5	...	15	...	...
Dysentery.....	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	1	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia.....	51	2	7	10	10	11	8	3	10	9	21	11	...		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	36	...	...	7	3	16	9	1	6	11	9	10	17
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	14	3	2	4	2	2	...	1	5	3	5	1	...		
Totals.....	251	21	24	74	36	65	24	7	66	67	68	50	38		

ISOLATION HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, &c.:—Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Small-pox Hospital, Strinesdale, Oldham.
Grange Sanatorium. Shelf (Halifax) Sanatorium. Aiken Sanatorium, Holcombe. Pulmonary Hospital, Chaderton.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1920.
Compiled from Local Returns.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS, WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.								
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upw. rds
All causes { Certified	186	40	4	6	8	9	20	53	46
{ Uncertified	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Enteric Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis(PulmonaryTuberculosis)	8	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	6	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Rheumatic Fever	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Meningitis	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	18	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	4
Bronchitis	21	4	...	...	...	...	2	7	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	19	2	...	2	2	1	1	9	2
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Puerperal Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation,including Premature Birth	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	9	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases	45	7	...	...	...	...	2	14	22
TOTALS.....	190	41	4	6	8	9	21	53	48

TABLE IV.
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TABLE.
Causes of Death, 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.
Civilians only.		
All causes.....	91	99
Enteric Fever .....	...	...
Small-pox.....	...	...
Measles	1	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	1
Diphtheria and Croup	1	1
Influenza	5	5
Erysipelas	1	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	8
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	5	7
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	2
Meningitis	1	...
Organic Heart Disease	7	11
Bronchitis	8	14
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	4	7
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	...	...
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years).....	2	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1	4
Puerperal Fever .....	...	1
Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever ...	...	1
Congenital Debility, &c.	11	9
Violence, apart from Suicide	6	3
Suicide	1	...
Other Defined Diseases.....	25	21
Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	...	...
Special Causes (included above)		
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	22	19
Illegitimate ..	...	...
Total Births.....	225	215
Legitimate	213	210
Illegitimate ...	12	5

Population (for Births and Deaths) ... 17,421.

TABLE V.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1920.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age. Compiled from Local Returns.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes { Certified	17	1	1	...	19	11	1	7	2	40
{ Uncertified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Small-pox.....
{ Chicken-pox.....
{ Measles.....
{ Scarlet Fever.....
{ Whooping Cough.....
{ Diphtheria and Croup.....
{ Erysipelas.....
{ Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....
{ Tuberculous Meningitis.....	2	1	3
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases.....
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous).....	1	...	...	...	1
{ Convulsions.....	1	...	1
{ Laryngitis.....
{ Bronchitis.....	3	...	...	1	4
{ Influenza.....
{ Pneumonia (all forms).....	1	1	...	2
{ Diarrhœa.....
{ Enteritis.....	3	...	...	...	3
{ Gastritis.....
{ Syphilis.....
{ Rickets.....
{ Suffocation, overlying.....
{ Injury at Birth.....
{ Atelectasis.....
{ Congenital Malformations.....	1	...	1
{ Premature Birth.....	13	...	1	...	14	2	...	...	...	16
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.....
{ Other Causes.....	5	1	...	...	6	2	...	2	...	10
TOTALS.....	18	1	1	...	20	11	1	7	2	41

Net Births in the year—legitimate, 423; illegitimate, 17.

Net Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 41; illegitimate infants, 0.

TABLE VI.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1920
 (OF RESIDENTS WHO DIED OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.)

CAUSES OF DEATH		NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS, OCCURRING WITHIN THE DISTRICT.								
		All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards
All causes	Certified	43	6	2	1	3	1	7	15	8
	Uncertified	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup		2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis										
(Pulmonary Tuberculosis).		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous diseases.		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease...		4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Rheumatic Fever .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bronchitis		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Pneumonia (all forms)		3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Other diseases of										
Respiratory Organs..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis.....		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and diseases										
of Pregnancy and Partu- rition .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and										
Malformation, including										
Premature Birth		3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding										
Suicide		5	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1
Suicide		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases.....		14	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	5
Diseases ill-defined										
or unknown...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS		44	6	2	1	3	1	7	15	9

